Hydro-Electric projects in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan

537. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prospects, targets and efforts of production of energy through small hydro-electric projects among the entire non-conventional energy in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the progress of construction of small hydro-electric projects in private sector; and

(c) the details of the progress of the projects proposed to be completed and of the increase in installed capacity in the States during 1996-97?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) 86 sites with potential of 54 MW in Madhya Pradesh; 29 sites with potential of 22 MW in Assam; and 49 sites with potential of 27 MW in Rajasthan, have been identified for Small Hydro (SHP) projects upto 3 MW station capacity.

A country-wise target of 350 MW SHP projects upto 3 MW station capacity has been proposed for the 9th Plan. State-wise targets are not fixed.

The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources provides technical and financial support for planning and execution of various non-conventional energy projects, including SHP projects. Fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty, excise and sales tax relief and five year tax holiday are available for these projects. Guidelines have also been sent to States for announcing policies to attract private investments for commercial SHP projects. The Madhya Pradesh Government have announced an attractive policy for private sector participation.

(b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments have offered sites to private investors for the development of commercial SHP projects. Allotment of the sites and Power Purchase Agreements have not yet been finalised.

(c) 8 projects with an aggregate capacity of 14.4 MW in Madhya Pradesh, and two projects with an aggregate capacity of 1.04 MW in Rajasthan, are under construction. One project of 1 MW capacity has been completed in Madhya Pradesh during 1996-97.

Setting up Plants for Generating Energy from Wastes

538. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide 50% of the project cost for setting up plants for generating energy from wastes;

(b) the number of proposals received so far for setting up such plants city-wise; and

(c) the estimated production cost of energy from wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, have launched a "National Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban, Municipal and Industrial Wastes", with provision of various fiscal and financial incentives. The Financial incentives include an investment subsidy of 50% of the direct equity contribution of the promoter, limited to Rs. 1.0 crore per Mega Watt (MW) and up to 10% interest subsidy subject to maximum capitalised value of Rs. 1.0 crore per MW, on the loan taken from Financial Institutions, for projects for generating energy from Urban, Municipal and Industrial wastes. In

addition, a financial support up to 50% of the project cost, limited to Rs. 3.0 crore per MW, is also provided for setting up innovative demonstration projects on emerging technologies/ packages. Under a separate project of the Ministry assisted by United Nations Development Programme/Global Environmental Facility (UNDP/GET), on "Development of High Rate Biomethanation Processes", 16 demonstration sub-projects based on Sewage (3 nos.), effluents from Pulp and Paper industries (2 nos.), Vegetable Market Yard wastes (3 nos.), effluents from Leather industries abattoirs (5 nos.) and biogas utilization for power generation (3 nos.) are being set up in the country, with 50% cost-sharing by the Ministry.

(b) 43 proposals have been received so far for setting up "Waste to Energy Projects" under the above programmes. City-wise break-up of these proposals, is given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) The capital cost of projects for energy recovery from wastes, ranges from Rs. 3.0 crores to Rs. 9.0 crores per MW and cost of production of energy ranges between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 3.50 per kilo-watt-hour.

Statement

City-wise break-up of the proposals received for Waste to Energy Projects

Sl No.	State	City	No. of Proposals received (Nos.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2
		Vijayawada	3
		Srikakulam	1
		Tanuku	1
		Medak	2
2.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	3
		Salem	1
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
		Lucknow	2
		Faizabad	2
		Agra	1
		Dhampur	1
4.	West Bengal	Kamarhaty	1
5.	Haryana	Gurgaon	1
6.	Tripura	Agartala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3
		Dewas	1
8.	Maharashtra	Kalyan	1
		Solapur	1
		Nagpur	1
		Kolhapur	1
		Thane	1
		Pune	1
9.	Punjab	Muktsar	1
10.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	1
11.	Jammu &Kashmir	Jammu	1
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1
		Belgaum	1
13.	Kerala	Kochi	1
14.	Bihar	Patna	1
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1
16.	Delhi	Delhi	1
17.	Gujarat	Surat	1

Generation of Power Through Non-Conventional Sources

539. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to generate power through non-conventional sources by ninth plan end; and

(b) if so, the quantum and the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) and (b) A target of 3000 MW of additional power generation capacity has